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MEN, AND THE COUNTRIES WHERE THEY LIVE.

A BOOK FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

LONDON:
T. NELSON AND SONS, PATERNOSTER ROW;
EDINBURGH; AND NEW YORK.

1867.

LEST my "Nations of the World" should quarrel as to precedence, I have arranged them, firstly, in the old Geography fashion — Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; secondly, alphabetically in each continent: the Islanders being placed after the continent to which they geographically belong.

By so doing, no one can complain

ıe alphabet, A stands before

M. JONES.

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EUROPE.

BOHEMIAN.

THE world is divided into four great parts, called Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Each part is divided into many countries, and as the people who live in them are not all alike, I am going to tell you something about most of them. We will begin with Europe.

Austria is a very large country of Europe. This man in his broad-brimmed hat, long coat, and tall boots, lives in Bohemia, which is a part of Austria, and so he is called a Bohemian.

The Bohemians are handsome people, quick of understanding, and very fond of music and singing They are reckoned quiet and peaceable, but they are brave soldiers when they have to fight for their country; for it is not the most quarrelsome folks that are the bravest. Their houses are chiefly built of wood, and are neither nice-looking nor comfortable.

Bohemia is a very cold country. It is shut in by high mountains, among which fine trees grow. Out of its soil marble and stone, for building, are dug; *and many precious* stones are found there.

DUTCHMAN.

THIS little man is a Dutchman; that is, a native of Holland. By a native, I mean one whose father and mother, as well as himself, were born there. He is dressed in the old-fashioned dress of his country, and smoking a long pipe, because the Dutch are great smokers.

The Dutch are very industrious and pains-taking. A great part of their

untry was once overflowed by the
a; but they raised banks to keep
t the water, and then their fields
ew such sweet, green grass, that
ey soon became famous for their
tter and cheese. Their cheese they
ake round, like cannon balls, not
t like ours.

There are many canals in Holland
ven running through the cities, and
eople sail along them, just as we
ive along the streets. It is a cold
untry, so that these canals are often

FRENCHMAN.

A FRENCHMAN is a native of France, which is just on the other side of the English Channel. France is a large country, containing more than thirty-seven millions of people; and the land is so very good, it will grow almost anything they choose to plant in it. They grow many vines, from which several kinds of excellent wine are made. It is a warmer country than

The French people
clever. They are fond
beautiful objects, and
making them. They are
because they are not or
fond of fighting. Whe
obliged to fight, it is wel
be brave, in order that
their duty. But it is a
be fond of fighting, becau
times makes people go to w

FRENCH PEASANT.

NATIVE OF AUVERGNE.

PEASANTS are people who live in the country, and work at farming and gardening. This is a French peasant of Auvergne, in France. It is a mountainous part of the country. Many cattle are kept there, and the people make a great quantity of butter and cheese. In the summer they drive their cows to the high

pastures of the hills, and then are as busy as bees, making butter and cheese. When winter comes, which is very cold, with dreadful gusts of wind, they collect all their herds together, and bring them for shelter to the towns and villages around. Then, as there is not much to be done, many of the peasants go to Paris and other towns for the winter, where they work hard, and go home again in the spring to tend their cattle.

These peasants live poorly enough; chiefly on rye bread—they cannot afford wheaten bread like us—chestnuts, and pease; and they drink very weak sour wine. But though their country is a poor one, they love it very much. They are simple, good *people.*

GREEK.

A GREEK is a native of Greece, one of the most ancient and famous countries of the world. It was once very powerful, and had in it some of the most learned and wonderful men, and the bravest soldiers that ever lived. But Greece is now of little importance to anybody. At one time it belonged to Turkey; but Great Britain France, and Russia compelled the

urks to let the Greeks have thei
ountry to themselves; so now the
ave a king of their own.

The Greeks have handsome faces
heir dress is fanciful and gay. Som
f the men wear a short petticoat lik
ie Highlanders of Scotland. Other
ave short trousers, very full, with
right silk sash round the waist. The
o not speak English. What the

LAPLANDER.

LAPLAND is a very cold part of the world, as you may see by the furry dress of this man, who is a native of it, and called a Laplander. Sometimes the people of it are called Lapps.

The Laplanders are very little, and not very handsome in the face. But they are quiet, harmless people, almost as fond of their reindeer as of their children! A rich Laplander will have as

any as a thousand deer. The reindee
raws their sledges swiftly over th
nowy ground; its skin forms their bed
nd clothing; and of its sinews the
ake bow-strings, and thread for sew
g. It is a gentle, patient creature
ves on moss that grows even in tha
old country, which is covered wit
now the greater part of the year; an
hen the Laplander travels will tak

NORWEGIAN.

NORWAY is a country of Europe, in the north, or cold part of it, and the people of the country are called Norwegians.

The Norwegians are simple, plain people. They do not grow much grain, or many vegetables, because their land is not suited for it. But they have fish in abundance: they send lobsters even to England.

besides using much of
their own houses. This
is cutting down a tree wi
his great axe, which m
chips fly up in the air.
many blows to cut down a
and a man must be very st
it. At last it comes dov
crash; and then it and a
others are thrown into tl

RUSSIAN.

THE empire of Russia is the largest in the world. It is not only in Europe and Asia, but in America also; and that part of it which is in Europe is nearly as large as all the rest of Europe put together! Many people live in it; there are more than seventy millions of them.

Russia is a very cold country, so in winter they have to wrap themselves *up in furs* till they look almost like

have all sorts of tools for
to work with; but ther
almost anything they
a big, but very sharp
winter the roads, and t
are frozen, so they dr
carriages without whee
along on the ice. Then
raise long slanting frai
which they cover with
put something like the

SICILIAN.

SICILY is an island in the Mediterranean Sea. That is the sea that separates Europe from Africa, and it has its name from two Latin words that mean *in the middle of the land;* for there is land all round it, except at one spot called Gibraltar, in Spain. Sicily lies close to the most southerly part of Italy, to which it belongs. If *you look* at a map, you will see Italy

is shaped like a boot, and Sicily lies close to the toe of it, as though it were a foot-ball, that the toe was going to kick!

The people who live in this island are called Sicilians. This one, you see, is a fisherman, who has got his net full of fish; very likely sardines, which are taken in great numbers all round the island. Some of these are eaten by the people themselves. Others are pressed down into little tin boxes, filled up with oil, and then sent to foreign countries. The Sicilians also grow grapes, from which they make wine; and olives, which, when squeezed in a press, produce oil, which is fit to eat like butter. Some people like to eat the fruit itself pickled; but I do not *think little* children would like it.

SPANIARD.

Do you know where Spain is? It is the very last bit of Europe, next to Africa, and is a fine country with lofty mountains, some of which separate it from France. The people who live in it are called Spaniards.

The Spaniards are considered a grave, proud people. Three hundred years ago they were very powerful and rich, and had vast possessions in

may be happy without
and perhaps the Span
happy now as they w
wonderful old times; fo
riches injured them.

Great quantities of
grown in Spain. The co
eat them as food, and th
to us, who eat them be
them; perhaps after a g
beef or mutton, such
Spaniard never saw in hi

SWISS.

THIS man, called a Swiss, is a native of Switzerland. It is a very beautiful country, and has some of the highest mountains in the world. They are called Alps, and the tops of most of them are covered with ice and snow all the year round.

Active little animals called chamois skip about on these mountains, where you would think there was scarcely

bling along on such n
rock, that if their foot
so little, down they w
bottom and be killed.
work, but the hunters
ful, and they often s
little skipping creature
called a rifle. When
walk through the ice a
have a long stick, whic
into it and that

VENETIAN.

VENICE is a beautiful city of Italy, built upon a number of small islands, divided from each other by narrow canals. People sail up and down these canals in small boats called gondolas. Here you see a Venetian—that is, a native of the city of Venice, or the country about it—who has sailed in his gondola to somebody's house, and is playing

rich, and had vast n
in which they brou
silk and precious st
fruits from the Eas
many ships, other nat
when they wanted t
the Turks, borrowed
Venetians; and they l
tians back by helping
when they wanted to c
the Venetian

WELSHMAN.

WALES is a part of Great Britain. It is a very mountainous country, and its people speak a different language from that of the English.

This Welshman is a shepherd, as you may see by his crook; that is, a long stick with a hook at the end of it, with which he can catch run-away sheep without hurting them. He has a leek—that is a vegetable very

like an onion—stuck in his hat; not because Welsh people wear leeks in their hats, but that they are supposed to be fond of eating them. Welsh gentlemen, of course, do not wear a coat like this, which is called a smock-frock; they dress like other people.

Wales did not always belong to England. The English often tried to get possession of it; but the Welsh were a warlike people, and drove them back again. At last King Edward I., who lived six hundred years ago, and was a very great king indeed, went to war with the ruler of that country, and conquered him. It has belonged to England ever since, and the eldest son of the king or queen of England *is called the* Prince of Wales.

YORKSHIREMAN.

HERE is a comfortable-looking, fat English farmer, who would be kind to little children, and let them run about his fields picking daisies, and watching the sheep and lambs run off as if they were frightened, when nobody was going to hurt them. He looks as if he would lift a very little child over that four-barred gate that he has his hand on. And he would

very likely give the big boys a joking push as they clambered up it on one side, and down on the other. Then when he had seen all the children out of harm's way, and told them not to scream at the cows, because, though cows have long crooked horns, they do not care to hurt little children, but prefer going home quietly to be milked; when he had told them this, he would go home himself. And oh, what a dinner he would eat! for getting up at four o'clock, and looking after horses, and cows, and pigs all morning, makes people very hungry.

That would be a good farmer; and I suppose this one is called a Yorkshireman, because Yorkshire people *are stout* and kind-hearted, and are *great farmers*.

ASIA.

ARAB.

THIS picture looks like an old woman in her old-fashioned mob-cap. But it is nothing of the kind. It is a man; and a fierce sort of man too. He is a native of Arabia, in Asia, and leads a wild kind of life in the desert, riding on a camel, or on one of the

nest horses in the world; swift as
ce-horse, and the pet both of it
aster and of all his family—even th
tle ones.

The reason of his wearing tha
neer thing upon his head is, that th
n in that country is excessivel
t, and a great white cloth shield
e Arab from it better than
uropean hat, shaped like a chimney

CHINESE.

THE Chinese are natives of China, which is in Asia. China is where tea comes from, and the people who live there drink it morning, noon, and night. This one is carrying a tea-set, and if he does not take care, he will tumble over his own toes, or something, and upset it, for he is looking another way.

The Chinese have flat faces, with

small, narrow eyes; very like the faces you see on cups and saucers and tea-chests in the shop windows. They shave their heads, all but one spot, where they let the hair grow as long as possible, and then they plait it into a long tail, that reaches to the ground. When they quarrel and fight, they seize each other's tail, and pull away till one of them can bear it no longer!

Chinese ladies, when they are little children, have their feet pinched and tied up, till they do not grow, but are squeezed into a sort of knob, upon which they hobble like lame people. This is a downright silly custom. No merry races, or hop, skip, and jump for them. But they think these club *feet pretty*, so they do not care what *they suffer* from them.

JAPANESE.

THIS is a Japanese gentleman. Do you see that he has two swords stuck in his belt?

The empire of Japan, which is his home, is a number of islands on the east coast of Asia, in what is called the North Pacific Ocean. The islands are fruitful and beautiful; but the Japanese are rather a strange people, and do not like any one to come into

liked it or not.

You see how they have a very little top of the head, their heels like the houses are chiefly or clay, prettily colou they have no chairs ir They sit down upon th round a dish of hot weather is cold

KAMTCHATKAN.

KAMTCHATKANS are natives of a small country called Kamtchatka. It is in a cold part of Asia, and belongs to Russia. The people there are short and squat, with large heads and ugly faces; flat noses, high cheek-bones, and thin lips. It is said they do not love work, they like being idle better; but they are quiet and *good-natured*, and willing to give such

poor food and shelter as they have for themselves to others who need them. In summer their dress is of leather; in winter, of warm furs, deer or sheep skin. They get their food chiefly by hunting and fishing. The fisherman's home is sometimes a sort of hole dug in the earth, not very nice, but it keeps him warm.

This man has got snow-shoes on, to keep him from sinking in the soft, deep snow. Snow-shoes are very large, long and broad and flat, that they may lie on the snow instead of going down into it. Those who wear them move along in a sort of sliding manner, first one foot, then the other, not lifting their feet up and down as we *do*. The Kamtchatkans have also *sledges* drawn by dogs.

PERSIAN.

PERSIA is a country of Asia, that was once, long before Christ was born, one of the greatest kingdoms in the world. It is not so now. Perhaps Great Britain, which is now one of the greatest kingdoms in the world, may, some day, be of as little importance as Persia.

The Persians are fair-complexioned *people like* ourselves, with good

beautiful silk, rich carpets, and blades. They have fine horses and camels.

The Persians wear a loose dress, with a sash round the into which they stick their pens, and purses. They like their heads warm, so they wear lamb-skin cap. They have beards, and are so fond of them some ornament them with

TURK.

THE people of Turkey are called Turks. Turkey is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia. Turks are not Christians; they are called Mohammedans, from the name of an Arabian who twelve hundred years ago invented a new religion, which many in that part of the world believed. They believe in God, but not in Jesus Christ.

The Turks used to be terribly

fierce, fighting folks: five hundred years ago almost everybody was afraid of them. Now they are generally very quiet, do-nothing people, though they can still be fierce enough when they are roused.

This is the dress they used to wear, and still do in country places;—not very easy to run about in, we think. That round thing on the head is called a turban. Great numbers of Turks now dress very much like people here, only instead of a black hat with a brim, they wear a red one without a brim, and there is a long blue tassel at the top of it. That stick under the Turk's arm is his tobacco pipe. Some of their pipes are several yards long, twisted and doubled up like a

trumpet.

INHABITANTS OF THE FRIENDLY ISLES.

FAR off, in the South Pacific Ocean, thousands of miles from Great Britain, there are some lovely islands, that two hundred years ago nobody had ever heard of. Then a Dutch sailor, sailing in his ship all about the wide sea, found out some of them; and an Englishman, Captain Cook, long afterwards found others. They are called *The* Friendly Isles. Captain Cook

gave them that name, because the people, who were savages, treated him kindly. He did not know that they were trying to kill him and his sailors all the while.

Savages in warm countries do not wear clothes. They do not want them for warmth, and for anything else they do not care. But they soon begin to know better, when Europeans or Americans go among them. Then they get themselves proper dresses, and learn to raise crops of food. They learn, too, to pray to God, instead of praying to ugly blocks of wood smeared with paint and grease, as they did before. The Friendly Islanders have learned many of these things; and *they* now dress themselves nicely in *cloth* made from the bark of trees.

MALAY.

NATIVE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

THE Malays are the people of some parts of the south of Asia, and of some large islands in the ocean near it.

They are short and stout, with yellowish-brown skins, small black eyes, and long, straight, black hair. They are clever, and willing to work; but they are fierce when they are provoked. This one is a native of the

hilippine Islands, which are in th
acific Ocean, a long way off, on th
her side of China. The people ther
ve chiefly on rice and fish; an
ey grow sugar and tobacco, whic
ey send to Europe. There is on
range thing made there, not b
em, but by the little birds; an
at is, birds' nests, which th
hinese eat! Did anybody eve

AFRICA.

CAFFRE.

THE Caffre is a native of South Africa. He is much handsomer than some of the other natives, his nose is not so flat, and he has much more sense and cleverness than they have.

The Caffre's skin is dark, sometimes nearly black, and he has frizzly black

hair. He goes almost without clothes. He is fierce and warlike; and with his lance, or bow and arrow, will fight even Europeans stoutly. Sometimes he goes wandering about the country with his cattle. Sometimes he cultivates the ground, and lives in a hut, about six yards round, and a little more than two yards high. This hut is made of branches of trees, bent into the right shape, then plastered over with clay, and covered with thatch. The women make baskets of rushes, woven so closely that they will even hold milk! These, with some clumsy earthenware mugs made by themselves, mats to sleep on—for they do not use beds like ours—and a good bundle of *spears*, serve for furniture to their *huts*. No chairs and tables for them.

EGYPTIAN.

THE Egyptians were once the most learned people in the world. That was in the time of Moses, of whom we read in the Bible, and who lived between three and four thousand years ago. They are not so now; they are generally very ignorant, and what little they know, they have chiefly *got from* us in Europe. Nor is their *land* half so fruitful in crops of

grain, as it was when they v
wiser.

Egypt is in Africa, so it is a
hot country. It does not rain th
as it does here. They seldom ha
shower even in the winter. But
great river Nile, that runs throug
from one end to the other, flows
its banks once a year, to so great a
tance on both sides that the lan
made moist enough to grow anytl
that is planted in it.

Many of the Egyptians are tall
strong. Their skin is not white
ours, but dark brown, with black
and eyes.

In Egypt are the famous Pyran
These are the tombs of their ki
and are the largest buildings in
world.

HOTTENTOT.

THE Hottentot is a native of South Africa. He is an ugly fellow, with a flat nose, dark-brown skin, and short woolly hair. He is very poor, very dirty, and very miserable. He does not care for much clothing—a dirty sheep-skin flung partly over him is quite enough; but he does *like to* rub himself over with grease *with* a little soot in it. The soot

must be put in it, because he does no
think himself black enough! Hi
face, too, he thinks would look hand
somer with daubs of red and blac
paint upon it, so he puts them or
Some beads and trinkets on his leg
he likes, if he can possibly get them
So you see that even when he i
dressed in his best, he is an ugly fellow

When he fights,—for Hottentot

AMERICA.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN.

THIS is one of the native inhabitants of North America. That means the people who first of all lived in that country.

The North American Indians are tall, and strong, and thin, with skins the colour of copper, which causes them

be also called Red Indians. Their hair
black and straight, not at all curly.
They generally lead a wild life in
ıe woods, hunting and fishing. They
'e very brave, and can endure great
ıin without complaining. Indeed
ıey sometimes put themselves to great
ıin, that they may learn how to
ear it.

An American Indian likes to be as

MEXICAN.

THE Mexicans are natives of Mexico, a large and fine country of North America. It is very rich in mines of gold and silver, as well as of iron, copper, and lead; and there are great numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep in it.

The Mexicans are tall and well made, with rather brown skins, black eyes and hair. They are fond of *finery*. They like some gold orna-

ents for their broad hats, and *they*
ear embroidered jackets and trousers
ith silver buttons. This one, you
ee, has boots and tremendous spurs,
r the Mexicans are great horsemen.
hey smoke tobacco very much;
ven the ladies do so, wrapping up
bacco in slips of paper, which they
en smoke like cigars. I am glad
dies in Great Britain do not do that,
r I think smoking a most disagree-
ble habit for any one. It makes the

INHABITANT OF THE PAMPAS.

THE Pampas are in South America. They are great plains—that means, land without hills—that stretch away for many thousand miles, and abound with wild cattle and horses. The people who live there are chiefly the descendants of Spaniards.

You see that long cord with a loop in the man's hand. That is called by them a *lasso*, and its use is to catch

saddle-bow. Then he ri
where the wild horses a
picks out the nicest of
throws the loop of his cor
head, the other end being f
his saddle. The poor ho
run away far after this, be
cord round its neck almost
The horseman then rides off
bridles and saddles it; and
horse finds that it can ne